THE STATE CAPITAL.

HOW THE PROPLE'S MONEY IS . QUANDERED.

The Governor Checking the Officials in

their Extravagant and Dishonest [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 19. It is rumored to-night, that Judge Vernon has resigned. Bryant Bailey, for many years

a man of the town, was murdered to-day one mile out of town, on the Winnsboro' road. No clue has as yet been discovered to the mur-

The report on the investigation of the penitentiary came up to-day in the Senate, and after some discussion was recommitted.

A committee of the House was appointed to inform the Senate that a portion of the joint committee from the Senate had refused to act with the House portion.

The Governor refuses to pay checks on the \$135,900 appropriation, as he has been informed It has been exhausted.

The committee of the House on education reported a bill providing for the maintenance of the public schools, and to make an appropriation for the same. A long debate took place on Whipper's mar-

tial law bill, pending which the House adjourn ed. It cannot now pass the House.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Plunder Schemes Throttled-Adjourn ment of the Supreme Court-The Impeachment Farce-New Bills-The Ponitostiary-The Blue Ridge Bonds Inquiry-The School Commissioners and the Public Printing,

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S, C., January 17. A decent batch of work has been pushed through to day. The impeachment has been started and put off until Friday. Some schemes are thickening, and are nearly ripe enough to launch out into the legislative washtub. They will occasion a lively haul on the State treas ury, and not by any means add to the credit of the State. * Several such schemes have been abandoned within the past few days in conse quence of the course of the Governor. SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court adjourns to-morrow after a long and arduous session. Very many important cases have been adjudicated, involving points which have never been before the

THE WHITTEMORE IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate of South Carolina organized and sat to day, as a high court of impeachment to try poor Vernon, who stands charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, and that he has in sundry places and at divers times been drunk and incapable of performing the functions of a judge. On the desks of the senators most ardent in the matter was a copy of the proceedings had in the impeachment trial of Andy Johnson, which were followed to the letter. The oath was first administered to the president by the clerk; then to the clerk, and lastly, to the senators themselves. The Senate of South Carolina organized and

rules of the Benste were adopted, in addition to those already adopted. Whittemore then introduced the following order: Ordered, that the clerk of the Benste notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized and ready to receive the managers at its bar. The managers appeared, and proclamation having been made by the sergeantairarms, they advanced within the bar of the Senate and took the seats prepared for them.
Whipper, on the part of the managers, them
read the articles of impeachment, at the close read the articles of impeaument as the more of which the managers retired. Whittemore moved, and it was ordered, that a summons do issue to Judge Vernon, returnable on Friday, Whittethe 20th instant, at half-past 12.P. M. Whitte more then adjourned the court till that time.

WITNESSES SUMMO ED FOR IMPEACHMENT. Whipper, chairman of the board of mans whipper, chairman of the board of managers, has notified the secretary of the Senate to summon a large number of winesses, including the following: T. M. Paysinger, sheriff Newberry; J. C. Leaby, probate judge, Newberry; T. B. Crews, Laurens; Wilson Cook, Greenville; James A. Dunbar, Columbia; sheriff Frazee, Richland, and Abraham S. Solomon, Columbia.

COUNTY ORDERS. The bill to compel county treasurers to receive county orders in full for county taxes came up to day in the House on its second reading. The report was unfavorable, but the chairman stated that certain matters had come to his knowledge stace the report of the committee, and it was at his request. to his knowledge stace the report of the committee, and it was at his request recommitted NEW BILLS.

Hunter has given notice of three new bills, as follows: Bul abolishing the Recorder's Court of the City of Charleston; bill abolishing the Mayor's Court in the City of Charleston, and a bill to provide for a police justice's court of the City of Charleston.

MORE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATIONS, Wm. H. Jones is going for the penitertiary. He introduced the following: Resolved That the committee on the peni-

tentiary be ordered to find out by what legal right the superintendent of the penitentiary retains a forty-horse power engine at the pen-itentiary, and make a separate report on the same to this House as soon as practicable.
Yes, let us hear about the engine, and the bricks, and everything.

REPORT ON PENITENTIARY.

The investigating committee appointed to xamine into the affairs of the penitentiary examine into the affairs of the pentientary have reported in remarkably short time. As an answer to the charges made it is somewhat of a faiture. They were furnished with all pepers and vouchers relative to the purchases and expenditures of the institution. In reply to the first charge relative to the "wood swindle," the committee find that the land from which the wood is cut is rented from the State which the wood is cut is rented from the State by Mr. Pope, who sells is to the State at one dollar less than the market price. The superintendent states that he deems it his duty and is always willing to fire out convicts for a sum sufficient to pay for what they consume. The price he receives is to cents per day, seemingly a small sum, but justified by the small day's work they do.

work they do.

The superintendent admits that he is engaged in making bricks with convict labor, and is a joint owner with some gentlemen of a brick machine. He states that there is no land belonging to the State suitable for the mann-facture of brick, and that bricks were sold to the State for \$10 a thousand. The brick comthe State for \$10 a thousand. The brick com-pany pays the same price for labor meationed above. As to the charge of buying and fur-hishing damaged provisions, the committee state that they had seen repeatedly the food furnished, and pronounce it in all cases good, sound and wholesome. The vouchers have been examined for beef and bacon, and found to agree with the amounts stated in the supintendent's report. Reside all these things the committee find that General Stolorand has purchased a quantity of marble from the Stare, and is working it up by convict lubor.

When the report comes up for discussion it will be fully ventilated.

STILL ANOTHER INVESTIGATION. On frey come! Another investigation is adout. A concernent resolution passed the House to-day providing that a committee of three on the part of the House, and on the part of the Senate, be appointed to inquire into and ascertain what disposition has been made of the bonds of the Blue Ridge kallroad Company endorsed by the comptroller-general according to the privisions of the acc passed September 15, 1868; to grant additional and to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; whether any of these bonds have been sold; it so, what amount has been sold; and at what price.

rowed by said company upon the hypotheca tion of these bonds, it so, how much, and on what terms, and for what purpose. That the

and papers, and that they report at as early This little by-play ended and the amendment a day as practicable.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. SALARIPS OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

S. J. Lee's bill to regulate the salaries of school commissioners in the various counties of the State was killed to day in the House by the striking out of the enacting clauses. There was a long discussion on the bill, although no new points were brought out. The disposition seemed to be to make the salaries of these officers higher if anything than they are now. It is hard to exhlain why the House took the omeers nigher it anything than they are now. It is hard to explain why the House took the action it did; but it is nevertheless true that there is a strong current of feeling against any interference into the affairs of the school

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The much coveted public printing has at ast found some one to father it, and to further The much covered public printing as at last found some one to father it, and to further the interests of the State too. The clerks of the two Houses have drawn the prize. The Senate bill providing for the publication of the acts, reports, resolutions, fournals and other papers of the General Assembly, passed its second reading in the House to-day. There was no discussion, the opposition seeming to have left in disgust.

The Yell of Martial Law-McIntyre and Nash to the Front-The New Election Bill-The Impeachment a Job.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, January 18. Martial law again ! This bill of Whipper's has been discussed in the House, which adourned while under the infliction of a speech from Byas, who, when the members had left the hall, was found transfixed in a silent; tragic stare at the chandeller. He was taken from his position, and promised an opportuni ty of continuing to-morrow. But that is trifling, and we have more serious words to say now. The end has not been seen of this martial law matter. There is a possible chance for its cullaw matter. There is a possible chance for its cul-minating in a war of races, but the chance is so remote now as not to warrant the discussing of such a wicked and inciting question. The bill, as was shown by a test vote to-day, will pass the House, but it never will leave the Senate alive. Besides this bill are the resolu-tions, introduced in the Senate by McIntyre and Nash, which may possibly be vehillated to-morrow.

to-morrow.

The main question is now whether there are fools enough in the Radical party to bring about extreme measures, or whether the better counsels of the more respectable will prevail. We can safely say, and it is a comfort to say it too, that the latter will be the case. MARTIAL LAW IN BENATE.

We may expect shortly a discussion of the up-country troubles in the Senate. The following by McIntyre was introduced to day:

**Herede, it is alleged and believed that many peaceful sitzens and prisoners in the custody of the law have been selzed by armed bands, and brutally murdered in the Counters of Huthin and Spartanhurg, because of the

custody of the law have been added by armed bands, and brutally furdered in the Counties of Union and Spartanburg, because of their solitical opinions; and that many residents of said counties are flying from their homes through fear of threatened violence for the same cause; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate the House concarring. That a joint committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and — of the House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report to the General Assembly, without delay, whether such a state of affairs exists in said counties as would warrant this General Assembly in making application to the Feddral Government, pursuant to section 4, article 14, of the Constitution of the United States, which doclares that the United States shall, upon application of the Legislature, or of the Governor, when the Legislature is not in session, protect each State of this Union against domestic violence.

A similar concurrent resolution, with the exception of appointing a committee, was introduced immediately afterwards by Nash. They both lie over under the rules.

NOTICE OF BILLS-SENATE.

The following notices of bills were given in the Senate to-day: Whittemore, joint resolu-tion to levy a special tax upon the County of Lancaster; also bill authorizing the county treasurer to take charge of and dispose of the State lands purchased by the land commission; Johnson, joint resolution for the fitting up of Johnson, joint resonant, the State library.

The following new bills were introduced in the Senate to-day: A bill (by Whittemore) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and keeping in repair of public highways and roads," also bill to make an ap-propriation for the support of free schools for the fiscal year commencing November lat. 1870; Arnim, bill to prohibit the retailing of spirituous liquors during the sessions of courts and on sales days.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The new election bill was discussed in the Senate th-day. Mr. Corbin advocated the passage of the first section of the bill just as it stood. He deemed the present law a mistake, which must result, if carried out, in the most bitter personal strife throughout the State. He hoped they would not perpetuate a law that was resulting in nothing but disturbances. The leading Republicans did not believe that we had an honest election under that law. He had, proof of the most giaring frands in his hands, the result of nothing but that law. It seemed natural to some men and unnatural to others that they should desire to have no one but Republicans stand around the ballot-boxes. It would all do if the Republicans were honest. But the fact was, it was wrong to trust men where the temptation was so great. Is there a man in the Senate who can say that he wants anything but a fair law or's THE ELECTION BILL that he wants anything but a fair law or a fair count? The treubles in the up country are due more to the belief of the people that they have been cheated out of their ballots, and have not had an hobest election, nor been fairly dealt with. We must make the people believe and understand that their rights will pe protected. It is the confidence of the peo be protected. It is the confidence of the peo-ple we want. When the people have confi-dence in the government, we will have peace; when they have no confidence, people want to fight. If there was advihing that would make peace, it was to put one, man from each political party around the boxes. The bill now before us meets with my sense of jus-

Nash followed in a rambling way, and referred to the law in. New York City. He said that it anything should warn us of the evil results attending the system proposed, it should be the example of that city where the law pre-

LESLIE ENDORSED BY THE SENATE.

Leslie interrupted and wanted to know what Leslie interrupted and wanted to know what he thought of his Republicanism. Nash replied that he used to have very many doubts in regard to it; but that since his opposition to this same section the other day, he had thought better of him, and he only wished the senator from Charleston was as good a Republican. Several amens escaped the senators and Leslie was endorsed.

Hayne spoke and favored the re-enactment of the law in force in 1888, which he deemed a good and just law, which would give satisfaction.

The bill was again postponed.

THE IMPEACEMENT A JOB. From information not to be doubted, we are that the impeschment trial has turned learn that he impeachment trial has turned into a job which will be put through to the benefit of the manager or the part of the Senate, Whittemore. It was the desire of all parties to let the matter drop, and allow Judge Vernon to resign, but this manager has spurred the thing on so hotly, that his aims will doubtless be consummated. The sale of the sign throughed this tay and ay as provided. will doubtless be consummated. The sale of the eight hundred tickets per day, as provided by the order, will realize the sum of about as many dollars. If the impeachment lasts six days, \$4800 will come out of it. Beside this, a resolution was passed this morning, author-izing the clerk of the Senate to draw a pay

GROSS NEGLIGENCE. In getting up less ticket order, Whittemor made a sad oversight, which he rose to correct by an amendment this morning. It seems that he had left out that important officer, the land commissioner, and could not rest until he had provided three tickets for him. He announced that there were just sixty-three tickets left, and by giving the reading clerk a few the whole number was taken. Several few the whole number was taken. Several senators objected to thus taking up the valua-ble time of the Senate with such trivial matters. Leslie objected to giving the land com missioner any tickets, anyhow, on account of his color. Nash suggested that the commis-sioner of agricultural statistics had no tickets.

pertificate for \$1500 to pay incidental expense

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH IT? Mr. Corbin has caught the investigating fever, and introduced to-day a resolution instructing the committee on education to inquire and report forthwith what disposition has been made of the school appropriation There are several points here that the public would like to see ventilated.

NOTES AND GOSSIP BY MAIL.

Perturbation and Peculation-The War Path - Colored Men Rampant - The Ethiopian in the Wood-Pile-A Tremendous Fraud Somewhere - Who Committed It !- Thousands of Bollars Missing-The Comforts of Taxpayers.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTA Col.UMBIA, January 17.

The disturbing influences which have recent ly been at work in the counties of Union and Spartanburg, especially the former, white allayed for the time being, are of a character calculated to provoke the liveliest apprehen sions. A spark may ignite the smouldering flame, and lead to consequences that will be deplored by the people of the entire State. At present all is quiet, both here and there. But if, at any time hereafter, an attempt is made by the colored militia to interfere with white persons peacefully engaged, to establish pickets, patrol the highways, or exhibit any semblance of military power without due authority, a collision will be inevitable. There are a class of men in all the upper counties who cannot and will not be controlled by such agencies, and when employed, will resist them, though there be war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." No one understands this position of affairs better than Governor Scott, and it is probably because of his firmness in resisting the demands of an excited Legislature, and his discretion indeclining to call out the militia force of the State, that oil has been poured upon the troubled waters, and we have peace. So

THE LAST ACT is concerned, it appears that whiskey was at the bottom of the entire difficulty. A man driving along the road was stopped by a party of colored militia, and drink demanded. It was given. More was saked for, and refused whereupon they shot the owner and helped themselves. Being arrested, they were taken from jail by a body of unknown men, and some of them, in retaliation, killed. True, the best citizens of Union, of whom General Wallace and Colonel McKissick are fair types, assembled in public meeting, promptly denounce the outrage, and took steps to bring the offenders against the law to justice; but this did not satisfy, or seemingly satisfy, the Legislature. They required more, and in the absence of the Governor, he being on a business visit to the North, raised the outcry which is only now being somewhat appeased by the very reasonable message just published. Even this, however, does not satisfy all. Here and there you find a colored senator or representative who says "Amen, and well done," but there is still an evident underlying

CURRENT OF OPPOSITION to the Executive, based on other circumstances than his refusal to obey the behests of the General Assembly. First, it is intimated that a mouster "Ring" exists, among whom, had the militia been called out, would have been divided no inconsiderable portion of the large sum required for their maintenance These are, of course, the sore-heads. Secondly, it was believed that opposition to the Governor on such a popular hobby as a first-class row, would so concentrate votes against him as to enable the "Ring" aforesaid to effect the passage, over his veto, of sundry measures which are said to be cooking in the cauldrons of certain wire-pullers and money-makers, and which would have fertilized the pockets of needy-members. Finally, the Governor has peremptorily padlocked everything that sav qrs of peculation and extravagance-that is to say, as far as lies in his power. A grave offence. Let me explain.

A PRIGHTFUL LEAR Just before the recess for the holidays you will remember that the Legislature made an appropriation of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to pay the per diem, mileage and incidental expenses of the body. Up to the 4th of January (which included the recess) the General Assembly had suppositionaly been in session forty-tour days. The average amount of money paid to one hundred and fifty-two members during that time was \$255 each, which, in the aggregate, made the sum of \$38,650. The number of attaches to both Houses is not far from one hundred. At a liberal estimate, these were entitled to about one hundred and fifty dollars each-making fifteen thousand dollars and a total of \$53,650 Before his departure for the North the Governor signed certified checks to the amount of

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO TO? On his return to Columbia, in two weeks after, he found to his amazement that the entire \$135,000 appropriated had been expended and about fifteen thousand dollars still remained-unpaid. In other words, the difference beween \$65,000 and \$135,000 has been "lost" sight of-paid out without the Governor's sigature required by law, and there is not a human being who can or will tell what has become of the missing funds. The treasurer of the State has simply paid out the money to somebody, contrary to the law which prescribes that the Governor shall countersign every check issued from his department. It is claimed that the appropriation bill authorized the speaker of the House and president of the Senate to issue certified checks, when properly vouched by the committee. I am informed tha ten thousand dollars will cover all the checks issued by the speaker of the House, and it is not likely that the expenses of the Senate were any greater; so that, supposing the wife of every member, and his wife's relations, were employed as clerks, there is still in the vocative a large amount in somebody's pockets not likely to be sounded by any plumb line dropped by judge or jury during the present administration of the State Government. These checks are scattered over the town. The two banks here are said to own a goodly number, purchased, of course, at a "living" discount; but in vain have the officers applied to the Governor for his countersign. This is one cause of bitterness between some of the members and the Executive. Comment on this condition of affairs is unnecessary. The facts speak for themselves. THE WILDEST EXTRAVAGANCE

seems to be the rule of the hour. Whatsoever the hand findeth to do in the way of spending the public money, it doeth it with all its might. You see its illustrations in the fancy horses and showy vehicles with which the streets abound; in purchases of city lots; the erection of residences-the gaudy furnishing of the same, and a housand other ways. Step into the House of Representatives, and you will see a chandeller that cost fifteen hundred dollars; to precautions of the utu importance.

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1871. spittoons said to have cost eighteen dollars each; Brussels carpets, and satin brocade for drapery. Everywhere extravagance. Go into the offices and committee-rooms; they are like parlors, the contents of any one of which would buy a poor man a homestead. The gas fixtures alone cost \$15,000, and freight and cartage, and the attendance of mechanics from the North, made a vill which, when it is contemplated by the legislators, should give every man of them a permanent nightmare. It is roughly estimated that the total expenditure for these luxuriant surroundings will not fall short of seventy-five thousand dollars. As. yet not a dollar has been paid-that is, so I am intermed.

THE OBJECT OF THE GOVERNOR is as far as possible to keep down expenses. The credit of the State has already begun to suffer from these exhibitions of prodigality, and the State agent encounters more and more difficulty with each attempt to borrow money for the public use. At the present rate of progress a change must take place, and before long. The Governor states that he will not borrow another dollar after the taxes are collected and the outstanding indebtedness incurred by Mr. Kimpton ispaid; and is of the opinion that a million of dellars annually will pay every dollar of necessary outlay, including a liberal appropriation for schools, and the interest on the State debt.

THE IMPEACIMENT of Judge Vernon, if pushed, will probably re sult in his removal from office. There seems to be a disposition, however, to accept his resignation, even at the eleventh hour, for the purpose of saving the expense of the trial. It s not unlikely that the jidge, regarding his ejectment a foregone conclision, will take the counsel of his-friends and retire gracefully. Rarle, of Greenville, and Foge, are spoken of as his sheepssor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 19. The following nominations have taken place saiah Housecomb, chief of construction and repairs in the navy; D. C. Eugg, postmaster at

With fair weather the Dominican expedition will get out in six days.

Huntsville, Ale.

The ship Sea Islaid has been ordered to low er California to locte a harbor on that coast. No revenue stapps are required upon re-

newals of insurancepolicies. In the House, to-dy, a bill for the consoli dation of the India tribes was introduced The object is to brig all the Indians under one government, and to bring the Indians of the plains under the influence of civilized Indians. The bill weniover to Tuesday.

The bill defining swimp lands was made the special order for the first of February. The appropriation bills wee resumed. A bill was introduced authorizing the con-

struction of twenty inn ships for postal purposes. The bill giving certain foreign ships American registry passd. The Senate bill abolshing the grades of admiral and vice-admiral of the navy upon a

vacancy was passed. A bill was introduced for cheap transportation for breadstuffs from Wist to East, making

the rate uniform throughout the year. The resolution for a pecial committee to investigate the President message, and army

reports regarding the ondition of the South, An executive session of four hours resulted n the confirmation of te Anti-Schurz Missouri

. The bill for cheap tansportation provides that the United States Government shall aid construction of the Portland, Rutland, Os wego and Chicago Railosd, by a loan of thirty year six per cent. beid, to the amount of flity thousand dollars permile, for its whole extent from Portland to bleago. The road is to be double track, and irnished with stee rails and fron bridge The Postmaster General is to establish the rates for the trans portation of freight and issengers.

IMPORTANT ROM CUBA.

HVANA, January 19.

The prisoners capturi by the Spanish roops declare the Horns has gone to Hayti. The insurgent Govern of Camaquey and other insurgents of consuence surrendered at Puerto Principe.

AFFAIRS IN NW ORLEANS.

NEW OLEANS, January 19. Three boats departed f Red River vesterday and three to-day, alwith good cargoes. An impetus has been yen by the action of the merchants and steadoat men.

A collision took place etween the British steamship Redican and t W. S. Pike. The Pike was badly damage and the starboard and wheel-house carriedway.

The supervising architt, Mullett, has ar rived and taken steps lking to the compleion of the New Orleans istomhouse.

THE TROUBLES I NORTH CARO-

LIN.

WILNGTON, January 19. The commander of e Federal troops in Robeson County has tegraphed to Washington for more troops, themall number now in that county being unable cope with the outlaws. As a measure ofrecaution a squad of soldiers accompanies on train on the Wilmington, Charlotte andutherford Railroad, some of the outlaws hing threatened to attack the trains.

It is conceded that bilttle can be done towards the capture of a outlaws without a large force of men, aid by bloodhounds.

-Spontaneous combusa occurs much more frequently than is genely supposed; and the toston Journal of Chettry is of the opinion that many fires ascribelo incendiarism have owed their origin to theause. Such combusion differs from ordins burning only in that the union of the combusie substance with the oxygen of the air is megradual. When a log of wood rots in the foresit is as readily burned up as when it blazes the fireplace, only the The rusting of metals another form of slow combustion; and if thrusting is sufficiently anid, the rise of temperre is readily detected in inflammable substance hen slow combustion begins, the heat set freeuses the oxidation to go on faster and faster, ti the mass bursts into fame. Olly rags, used painters, and cotton waste, used for wiping chinery, are common causes of spontaneous abustion. Oil spilt on dry sawdust has been ken to take fire in this way. Oils that oxidize dily, like cotton-seed oil, are especially liable take fire without anparent cause. Hay, con, tow, flax, hemp, rags, leaves, spent tow, tw in manure heaps, all are liable to take fispontan ously when stacked in quantities in amp state. There are facts which every one sld understand, as the knowledge of them may many instances, lead

THE ERANCO-GERMAN WAR.

CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNTS FROM BOURBAKE'S ARMER

Alleged Cessation of the Bombardment of Paris-The Effect of the Shelling-The International Conference in Lon-LONDON, January 17.

The investment of Longwy is complete, notwithstanding the attempts of the garrison to prevent the placing in position of the German batteries. The Germans, on the 15th instant, dispersed a thousand Gardes Mebile near The German loss in the battles with General Chansey, is officially stated as 177 officers, 3203

men, killed and wounded. The French loss,

wounded prisoners. Indirect intelligence has been received here from Paris of events occurring on the 12th and early on the morning of the 13th. The shelling of the city continued with murderous consequences. The people, however, do not arge capitulation, and cling to a chance of retef from the forts on the eastern side. All the forts on that side of the city, including Nogent and Rosny, are, it is certain, telling with terrible effect on the Prussians. That part of the city is said to be crowded with people, and a temporary shelter has been found for thousands of inhabitants in the Bois de Vincennes. The works of art in the Luxembourg are safely stored away. The building is nearly destroyed. The Parisians expect a grand attack

on the city from the north or northeast. The army of the east, under Bourbaki, is rapidly approaching Belfort, and news of the raising of the siege is hourly expected. Later: Bourbaki, after fighting all day Sunday, occupied Mont Bellaird and adjacent villages; The Prussians are strengthening the defences at Strasbourg against a possible attack by Bourbaki.

Chansey reports that the Prusslans renewed their attack upon his lines on Sunday. The twenty-first corps fought well, and captured a number of prisoners. The sixteenth corps had a desperate struggle. The retreat con-

New York, January 19. A Herald special reports Bismarck very sick. A World special reports that Bourbaki was repulsed on the 15th, with heavy loss. BRUSSELS, January 17.

The Prossian government of the province of alsace has recently issued an order expelling all Polonais inhabitants of that province. The measure creates great discontent among a portion of the German army, and the expulsion will form a subject of interpellation in the German Parliament.

Great preparations of detence are going on at Strasbourg. Munitions are being accumu

LONDON, January 17-A. M. Wm. E. Forster delivered an address last evening to his constituents at Bradford, in which he alluded to the Franco-Prussian war. and also to the Alabama question. As to the former, he said that at the outset his sympathies were with Germany in resistance to invasion by the French, and now with France. which is resisting invasion by the Germans He, however, deprecated the assumption of any partisanship by the people of England and any interference by the English Government in the struggle. In allusion to the Alabama claims, Mr. Forster said, that he had good reason to suppose that Mr. Schenck would be a powerful agent in the removal of the feeling of estrangement which at present divides our people and America.

LAST NIGHTS DISPATCHES. LONDON, January 19.

A dispatch from Versailles says the French under General Chansey are retreating from Laval, and the German army is in full pursuit. and has already passed the town of Valges, fourteen miles east of Laval. Two thousand additional prisoners were taken. Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the 16th.

General Von Werder maintained his position southward of Belfort on Monday, against renewed attacks of the army of the East. The German loss was comparatively small. The King of Prussia, in a letter to Prince Henry. of Luxembourg, counsels him to be prudent, and cautions, and asserts that Prussia never intended to attack the independence of Lux

A dispatch from Versalles states that the fire on Paris still continues. Part of the sleep train from Mezieres was placed on batteries at Montmorency and has done considerable damage to public buildings within range. All the women and children in the St. Denis quarter left that neighborhood on Sunday, as it was known that the enemy threatened to destroy that portion of the city. The effect of Trochu's proclamation was very manifest. The excitement consequent on the belief that there was treason with the generals has subsided to a great extent. The inhabitants endure the revolting horrors of the slege with calmness.

NEW YORK, January 19. A special to the World, from London, dated the 17th, says the conference on the Easfern question held an informal session to-day, and diourned to the 24th. It is believed that Bourbaki has gained a victory, and raised the siege of Belfort.

The bombardment of Paris ceased to-day THE TRIBUNE'S APPEAL TO CON-GRESS.

New York, January 19. The Tribune says: "The Senate yesterday devoted nearly the whole session to a discussion of the Southern outrages, and some remarkable statements, not wholly new, yet startling in their disclosures, were made by Southern senators. The propriety of making this investigation seems unquestioned, but there is great danger that it may lead to some new measures of reconstruction, of which we have had quite enough to demoralize the most sober and staid society in the country. We cannot but believe that the source of half the trouble in the South is the mistaken legislation which has given privileges to one class denied to others, and thus arrayed one party in violent hostility against another. We trust an investigation of the outrages will convince Congress of the folly of continuing political distinctions provocative of bitter and relentless hostility."

THE MEMORY OF LEE.

RICHMOND, January 19.

In Lexington to-day all the business houses were closed, it being the anniversary of the birthday of General Lee. There were public demonstrations and an address delivered at Washington College by the Hoh. J. P. HolSAN DOMINGO.

Action of Past and Present Administrations-The Objects in View-The Country, &c.

In the diplomatic papers sent to Congres on Monday by the President, giving an elaborate historical view of negotiations with San Domingo, Mr. Fish alludes to the fact that previous administrations had endeavored to get possession of the Bay of Samana for a naval station, and presents the following facts : San Domingo and Havti were formerly un

der the sovereignty respectively of Spain and France. On the 17th of April, 1820, Hayti was declared independent by the King of France.

under certain conditions, one of which required the inhabitants to-make certain annual

ayments into the French treasury. On the pesides their killed and wounded, 22,000 unist of December, 1821, the independence of the Dominican Republic was declared, and its in-dependence was first formally acknowledged ary, 1855. It Spain on the 18th of Fe by spain on the folia of reoresty, 1895: 15 had previously made treaties of commerce and navigation with various friendly European actions, and on the 24th of October, 1867, concluded a similar treaty with the United States. Prior to this, however, the United States. Government had manifested considerable in-terest in the island. In 1846 a commission was sent out with instructions to inquire as to the extent of the territory of the republic, as to the character and composition of the popu-lation, as to the number and discipline of the troops, as to the people of the country and its division in races. and as to its dispuses. He troops, as to the people of the country and isa-division in races, and as to its finances. He reported that the territories of the republic are those which formerly belonged to Spain; that the population was about 230,000, of whom 40,000 were blacks and over 100,000 were whites. In the following year the subject was again taken up by the administration of Mr. Polk, and under directions of Mr. Bancroft, the then Secretary of the Navy, Lieutenant (now Admiral) D. D. Porter traversed the whole island from east to west and from north to south, and made an elaborate and highly fa-vorable report of the resources of the island and of the character of the population. During the administration of Mr. Pierce,

During the administration of Mr. Pierce, Captain (afterward Major General) George B. McClellan, was sent by the War Department to survey the bay and peninsula of Samana, and a valuable report was made by him. The agent of this department at that time wrote with reference to the survey: "Captain Co-Clellan wrote me on the 3d instant, informing resthat the restinate appeared for a condition." me that the position selected for a coal de will require at least two square miles of land and perhaps somewhat more. In pursuado of instructions I will endeavor to obtain these concessions. Efforts were also made under the administration of Mr. Pierce to negotiate a general treaty with that republic, which ap-parently did not result to the satisfaction of this department.

his department. In 1856 the United States commercial agent at San Domingo wrote to the department that he had received word from President Santans that the desired treaty should be concluded as soon as possible. But now commenced difficulties with other governments. In July of that year, the consuls of Spain, England and France, held a secret interview with the Domi-France, held a secret interview with the Dominican Cabinet, the object of which was to oblige the withdrawal of the American treaty, threatening them, in case of refusal, to put in execution threats already made, declaring that it would never be permitted for the people of the United States to have a foothold in the Dominican Republic.

Our commercial agent also wrote: "I am authorized to offer to the United States Government, not only any location in the Bay of

authorized to offer to the United States Gov ernment, not only any location in the Bay of Samana for their purposes, but the coal mines in that harbor and any other commercial advantage they require." On the 30th of October following the acting commercial agent, Mr. Pereirs, notified the department of a Mr. Pereirs, notified the department of change in the government unfriendly to the United States, and on the 22d of Novem wrote that the common town cry was "Down with the Yankees," and that he and his samily owed their protection from violence to the unolicited interference of the commander of a British man-of-war.

The Government of Spain, which fell with the revolution of 1868 at Madrid, following the

example of the French in Mexico, took advan-tage of the late internal dissensions and con-flicts in the United States to endeavor to re-possess the portion of the sland of St. Domingo referred to in the resolution. The nollitical and military objects aimed at in this effort was too palpable to need extended comment. One side of the Mona Channel being already under side of the Mona Channel being aiready under Spanish rule, the possession of the Bay of Samana would give the absolute control of the main entrance to the Carribbean Sea, with the political and military consequences that would flow from that fact. After sacrificing many thousand lives in endeavoring to force mon-archical institutions man a people who sa

flow from that fact. After sacrificing many thousand lives in endeavoring to force monarchical institutions upon a people who, as represented by the consular officer of the United States, were of the opinion that America should be ruled by Americans, Spain abandoned the contest.

About the month of August, 1865, a provisonal government was established, and a call was made for the election of delegates to a convention. A strong feeling in favor of a more justimate connection with this country found immediate expression in the consular correspondence.

The secretary gives a history of the negotia tions for the lease of the Bay of Samana up to the close of President Johnson's administra-tion, which he says demonstrated the facts that the island was worth annexing, and tha the people desired to be annexed to the United States. Nevertheless, it was thought best by the present administration not to act without further information derived through accurate and trustworthy sources, and so on July 13, 1869, General Babcock was appointed a special agent to go to San Domingo and obtain the in-

agent to go to san Domingo and obtain the in-formation desired.

General Baccock was instructed to make in-quiries in reference to the population of that republic, in towns, in the country, and on the north and south coasts, and in the interior, re-spectively, giving the number of whites and pure African and mixed bloods separately. He pure African and mixed bloods separately. He was also instructed to obtain accurate information in regard to the position of the government and people toward the United States; the character of the government, whether military or civil, whether it be suitable or liable to be overthrown; what the revenues of the country may be, and whence derived; the tonnage, classified so as to show the proportion of its foreign and coasting trade under its own flag, and under those of foreign countries; what the deb., foreign and domestic, may be, how long it may have to run, and where held; whether any other foreign power may be speking to obtain possession of any other iong it may have to run, and where held; whether any other toreign power may be seeking to obtain possession of any other point of that country; and, generally, any information tending to illustrate the condition and resources of that republic, and the character and influence of those charged with its destinites. He was further instructed to inquire into the issues of paper money, and as to the supposed views of foreign powers towards that country. Upon his return General Babcock made a favorable report, fully confirming the information previously in possession of the department. He was therefore directed to return in order to aid Mr. Raymond H. Perry, the commercial agent of the United States, to negotiate a treaty for the annexation of the whole territory of the republic to the United whole territory of the republic to the United States, and as an alternative proposition for the lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana the lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana. A treaty for the annexation of the territory of the republic and negotiations for the lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana were accordingly concluded. The treaty did not receive the assent of the Senate. The negotiations are still pending before that body.

It appears from the documents enclosed in the secretary's letter that, on January 29, 1870, Minister Bassett, in Hayd, addressed a letter to the commander of any United States ship.

to the commander of any United States ship-of-war at or near Samana, in which he said that, under instructions from the government at Washington, he had warned the existing Government of Hayti not to interfere in any manner in the internal affairs of the Republic of Dominica

Rear-Admiral Poor informed President Sactured and the Company of Property 1997 and 1997 and

get, under date of February 10, 1870, that, during the existence of these negotiations, the United States Government was determined, with all its power to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytlens or any other power with the Dominican Government.

Auv interference or attack therefore, by Any interference or attack, therefore, by vesels under the Haytien or any other flag upon the Dominicans, during the pendency of said negotiations, will be considered an act of hostility to the flag of the United States, and will provoke hostility in return.

The Haytien government, in apply, informed Minister Bassert that it had resolved to she stain from all interference in the international from all interference in the international from all interference in the international from a manufacture of a conformity with this resolution.

A mass of correspondence in the archives of this department from a variety of sources, much of which was unprefused only prejudice of which may have been bineed by prejudice of interest, appeared to demonstrate the following points. First, that the Romaish perison of

which may have been binded by preparities interest, appeared to demonstrate the following points: First, that the Spanish official the island of San Domingo was thinly poulsted; the estimates varied from 150,007 300,000 persons. Those who would appear have the best opportunities for obvious into matter fixed the number of less than 200,000 persons. Second, that the soil of that part of island was rich and capeble of a se-tive power beyond any corresponding of of the island of Cuba. Third. That its of the island of Chos. Third. That is production was greatly diminished by surbed "tate of its civil and spelitical a cancel partly by the Spanish in a some by the character of the pupils for, and by the appraished public of the public of t equal unanimity, sought refige for turbances in a more indimate con the United States, which was reg tion, as a first step toward oldinate a to the Caribbean See and the Isth

Caneral Monces.

THE RELATIVES, PRINTEDS AND acquaintances of Mrs. MARGARST JUST, and the members of the Methodist Oldrenes in this city ity Church, This Appearators, at half-past solders.

Special Matters.

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pletion of the Company's Works, the Board of Directors herewith call for an instalment of 20 per cent., on or before the 2008 insteat. J. D. AKER, Agent,
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a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its effica-cy is literally impossible. The credentials of this unequalled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the com plaints which effict and heress the homen femiy. Either a multitude of people, strangers to ch other, have annually b sane and motiveless desire to deceive the public or HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been afording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and agne, bil-lousness, general debility and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imper day, while the eyes of the scader are ar lines, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the aliments which the present season en-geneers, and their confidence is not inisplaced. The local potions which interested designs sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

jan14-6D4C MANT OF SEEEF. - OPTUM OR norphine is usually prescribed as a soportic. Both are violent remedies, and react vio producing mauses, headache and prostrati They are often given when they are not needed; and not unfrequently they increase the irritation of the erain instead of soothing it. Proceeding in they are administered, PLANTATION BITTERS given in moderate doses, and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Fersons who find it difficult' to compose their mands to seep after ying down at night, or whose slumbers are disurbed by bad dreams, of are too trief to afford one nourishment, are advised to try the Plantation Bitters as an anodyne; for this comprehen-sive medicine is not only a tonic and atterative, but a deligatful sedative—a "balm of hur minds" as well as a revivider of enfectied frames.

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